

ZABRODIN, P.I.; PRUSLIN, Ya.A.; VAKULIN, A.N.

Laboratory investigations of the flooding of unrecovered oil
from a flooded reservoir with solvents. Trudy VNII no.42:143-
152 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

ZABRODIN, P.I.

Experimental study of the process of miscible drive from a
flooded layer. Trudy VNI no.40878-87 '63 (MIRA 1967)

ZABRODIN, P.I.; RAKOVSKIY, N.L.; ROZENBERG, M.D.

Investigation of petroleum displacement by solvents in a model
of great length. Nauch.-tokh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.17:16-22
'62.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

VAKULIN, A.N.; ZABRODIN, P.I.

Study of the solvent flooding process. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR,
Ser. geol.-geog. nauk no.2:104-111 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

CHERNYSHEV, G.I.; ZABRODIN, P.I.; PRUSLIN, Ya.A.; PAVLOV, V.N.

Two-channel scintillation gamma-ray spectrometer for study
in boreholes. Trudy VNII no.35:30-39 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Oil well logging, Radiation)

GOLOSOV, I.M., prof.; KLIMONTOV, M.I.; ZABRODIN, V.A.

Results of testing brucellosis vaccine from strain No.19 on reindeer.
Veterinariia 4k no.12:29-31 D '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Leningradskiy veterinarnyy institut (for Golosov, Klimontov).
2. Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Kraynego Severa (for Zabrodin).

ZABRODIN, V. A.

USSR (600)

Electric Railroads - Cars

Starting diagrams of railroad motocars serie Sd and the conditions determining their application. Trudy TSNII MPS, No. 7, 1947.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1958, Uncl.

2

ZABRODIN, V. A., Cand Vet Sci -- (diss) "Clinico-Epizootological
Characteristics and Etiology of Bursitis in Reindeer." Len, 1957.

17 pp (Min of Agriculture USSR, Len Veterinary Acad), 100 copies
(KL, 48-57, 108)

- 51 -

GOLOSOV, I.M., doktor vet nauk; ZABRODIN, V.A., kand. vet nauk

Brucellosis in reindeer. Veterinariia 36 no.11:23-25 II '59
(MIRA 13:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Kraynego
Severa (for Zabrodin).
(Brucellosis) (Reindeer—Diseases and pests)

ZABRODIN, V.A.

Belgian electric rolling stock. Elek. i topl. tiaga 7 no.6:
47-48 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Belgium--Electric railroads)

ZABRODIN, V.A.

Memorable date. Elek.1 tepl.tiaga 3 no.10:22 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:2)
(Moscow Province--Electric railroads)

ACC NR: AP6034227

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/005/0110/0114

AUTHOR: Nazarov, V. B.; Zabrodin, V. A.; Kirillov, P. K.; Gal'perin, L. M.

ORG: Affiliate of the Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR, Chernogolovka (Filial Instituta khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reversible digital to analog converter counter based on decatrons

SOURCE: Priboiy i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 5, 1966, 110-114.

TOPIC TAGS: pulse counter, digital analog converter

ABSTRACT: Figure 1 shows a simplified diagram of the digital to analog converter, associated with an up-down counter utilizing decatrons as counting elements. Such a counter is frequently needed in automatic control applications, where it is necessary to obtain a voltage proportional to the accumulated number of pulses. While the actual counter circuitry is conventional for use with decade counting and glow-transfer tubes, the method of digital to analog conversion is quite unusual. As shown in figure 1, each decade is equipped with a bank of resistors. One resistor is associated with each cathode (except "0") in each of the three decatrons. The resistor values are weighted to generate output voltage exactly proportional to the instantaneous accumulated pulse count stored in the decatrons. Constant current sources are used to supply each of the tubes. The design of the current sources is conventional, utilizing a series triode in

UDC: 621.374.324

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6034227

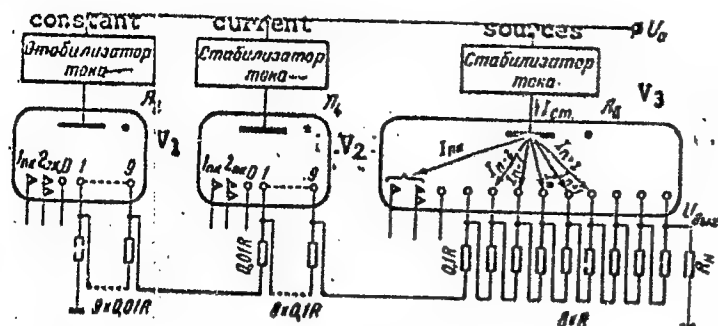


Fig. 1.

which the grid bias is maintained constant by a transistor network with a voltage reference in the form of a glow tube. The expressions for the output voltage and the predictable errors are given as functions of the pulse count and the circuit parameters. The total conversion error does not exceed 0.1% for temperature fluctuation of $\pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ and line voltage changes of $\pm 10\%$. Transistor logic is utilized in the input signal and the steering control. The instrument can be used for generation of extremely long ramp voltages. In this case the input pulses are generated by a crystal controlled oscillator. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 27Aug65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

SEMEIOV, S.S.; ZABRODIN, V.I.

System for the condensation and cooling of the vapor products
obtained in the semilocking of oil shales. Trudy VNIIT no.8:
75-81 '59, (MIRA 13:4)
(Oil shales)

90V/3335

1. The Government of the United States of America, by and through the Secretary of the Interior, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th day of March, 1908, in relation to the above-captioned matter.

----- FIVE PAGES -----

1950. Izdavača: Vsesoyuznaya tekhnicheskaya literatura.

Prata-slip inserted. 2,300 copies.
Leningradsky ekonomicheskiy
Gosstatiz Agency: H. I. P. S. R. Leningradsky ekonomicheskiy
Gosstatiz Agency: H. I. P. S. R. Leningradsky ekonomicheskiy

Administrativnyy rayon. Soviet narkomuzo. **Ed.: A.S.**

Ed.: V. M. Erlich; **Kass:** Ed.: A.A. **Ed.: A.S.**

Tashkumchinskaya; Editorial Board of serials: S.S. Drenskin,
A.Ye. Drenkin, D.K. Kollorov, S.S. Semenov, A.S. Shchel'mitsky,
and A.S. Poteyev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific, engineering and technical personnel in plants of the fuel and gas industry.

CONCLUSIONS: The results of research and experimental work carried out in 1957 and 1958 by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Shell Processing are summarized in this collection. Organic components of oil shale from various regions, their chemical composition, and physical properties are reviewed, along with the production of gas from oil shale. Also discussed are the results of a detailed chemical analysis of oil shale and its subsequent processing. Tar obtained in oil shale processing, fuel produced from the equipment used, hydrogenation of phenol, and pyrolysis of tar from oil shale, extraction of phenol, and physical properties are analyzed in detail by the authors. The authors also present the results of experiments with antimony and formaldehyde. The authors also contain an annotated bibliography in reference. In addition, the authors contain an annotated bibliography.

raphy of 126 Soviet and non-Soviet
 Gellman, D.S. Thermophysical and Physicochemical Properties of
 (Article 2) Great Capacity of
 from the Baltic Region.
 and Serikozkin

Will Male and Temperature of Oil
 Generating Stations of the Oil
 Department of the Ministry of
 52

Messrs. R.M. Ramphobahadry and N.N. Vakilwala.

05- Large Oxygen at Plants Processing
Seminar, 3.3., and V.I. Zakharenko
Condensation and Cooling System
Produced in the Semiconducting of Oil.

for the Vapor and Gas Phase

Contract, S.E., L.M. Babin and A. J. Bralich, County of Tazewell
 Issued from Lexington for the purpose

... of gasoline produced from the
or ... fractions of gasoline produced from the
... of Odessa Fuel Cases
... .. and

Ivanov, P. V., M. I. Zelenin, N. A. Kabanov
 Mechanism of Polymerization and Corrosion of the Kometal-Larve-
 Reaction of Polymers and Corrosion of the Kometal-Larve-
 Reaction of Polymers and Corrosion of the Kometal-Larve-

Shank, T. J. and W. L. Clements. New Pipe Mills for Conversion of
Sawmills to Pipe Mills.

Alumina, Fe. V., and H₂O. Expt. Hydrogenation of H₂SO₄ 13

Composition of Chemical Groups Contained in

Shale Tar Produced by Coal Gasification

Kobyl'skaya, N.Y. Proveys of the reaction contained in shale

Substantive print up to 200°

Ways of Lapin, V.M., and S.G. Yakimova.
Qualitative Components of Oil Shale Tar

Experiments, N.Y. Composition of Pyridine Base of Oil Shale (No. 1)

Rebov, B.Y., and Yu. A. Kozak. Countercurrent Extraction of Nickel from Tarry Wastes Contaminated with Dicyanate and the Problem of

Mass transfer
Tamm, B.I., N.Y. Sherov, and Z.V. Shul'man.

With Anionite of Oil Shale Tarry Waters

Prepared During the Thermal Conversion of Oil Slime of Various Aromatics and Condensation With Formaldehyde

GAMILEYA, Yu.N.; ZABRODIN, V.Ye.; KOGEN, V.S.

Early Sinian volcanic sedimentary deposits of the southeastern
Aldan Shield (Uchur River basin). Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.3:
690-692 S. 163. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Aerologicheskaya ekspeditsiya No.2 Vsesoyuznogo aerologicheskogo
tresta. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Yanshinyam.

CA

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Analysis of natural gas from Russian fields. S. S. NAMNIKIN, A. S. ZARODINA, A. S. KARLONAS, D. N. KURBANOV, V. A. SOROLOV AND S. P. TEPENKIN. *Zh. Prikladnoi Khim.* 4, 335-56(1931).—Exptl. results (low-temp. fractionation) are given

complete

ASG. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Analysis of natural gas from Russian fields. S. S. Nametkin, A. S. Zolotarev, A. S. Karkonas, D. N. Kurbanov, V. A. Sokolov and S. P. Uspenski. *Repts. G.M. Petrolem Research Inst. (Moscow)* 1932, 124-37; cf. C. A. 26, 231.—The analytical procedure and the chem. compn. of the following gases are given: Surakhani, Puta, Kala, Dagrestanskii Oqd, Bereket, Itakhani, Duzlak, Eni-Kishlak, Ramani, Sabunchi, Bibi-Iibat, Shutanul, Biliagadi, Old Grozny fields, New Grozny field, Chusovskii Gorodki, Georgievka, Pokrovka and 16 gas wells of minor importance in the Taman district. The contents of air, CO₂, C₂H₆, C₃H₈, C₄H₁₀, and non-combustible gases produced by each well are given. A. A. Roebliak

ZABRODINA, A.S.; LEVINA, S.Ya.

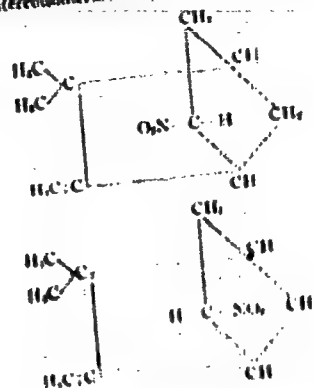
Use of copper for the absorption of halogens in the microdetermination
of carbon and hydrogen. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.5:644-646 Ag '62.
(MIRA 16:3)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis) (Halogen compounds)

ZABRODINA, A. S.

"Recherches dans le domaine des homologues du groupe de camphre. Communication XII".
Namejetkine, S. S. et Zabrodina, A. S. (p. 1666)

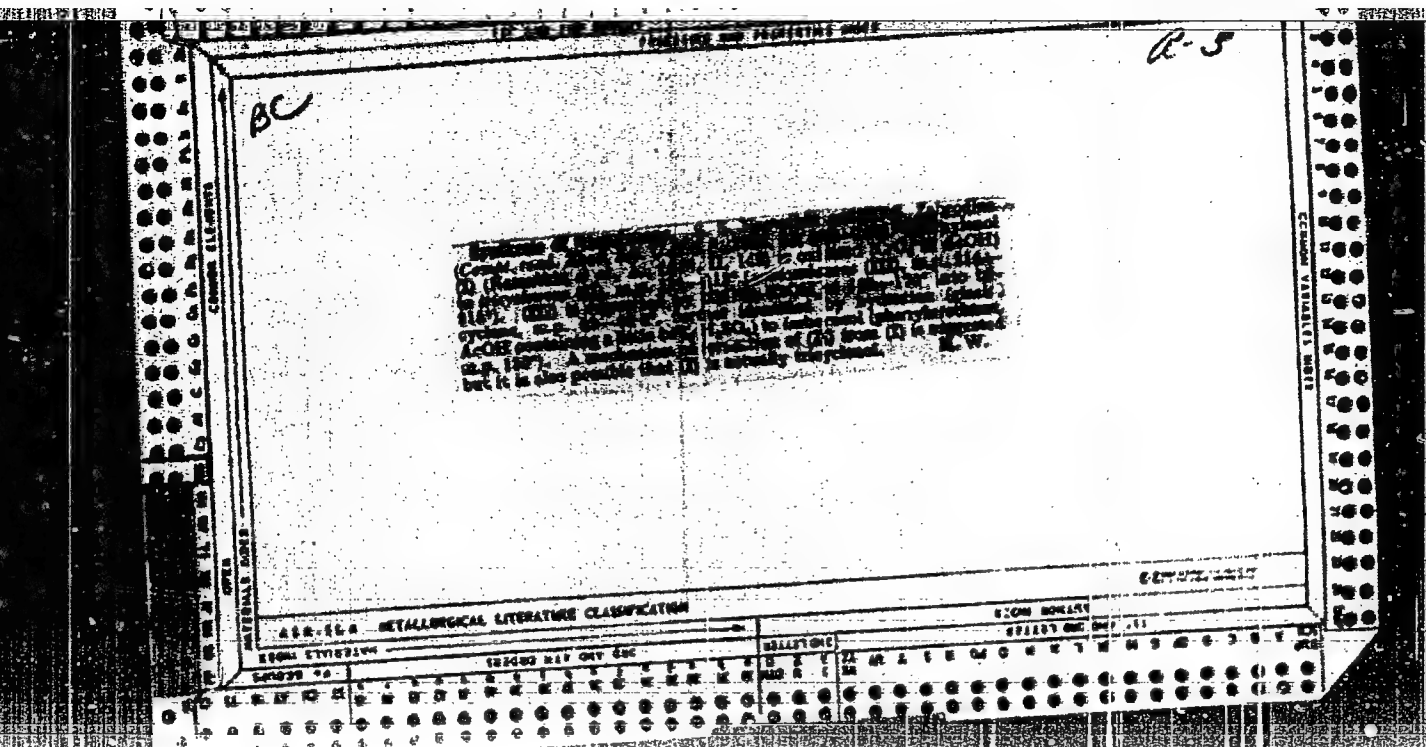
SO: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii) 1936, Vol. 6, No. 11

[illegible]

Which of these configurations corresponds to the liquid and crystal I has not yet been detd. *n*-*Isotrisacamphe*, $C_{11}H_{16}NOH$ (the *iso* form), m. 60-2°, was obtained when the liquid I was heated with a little 20% NaOH, then acid. with HCl, the turbid mass, washed with petr. ether and neutralized exactly with 20% H₂SO₄, at 4°. The ppt. was then filtered off, washed with hot water, dried for 1 hr. in a vacuum desiccator cooled with ice, then dissolved in dry EtOH and crystall. over H₂SO₄ in vacuo. The compd. gives all the reactions of an *iso* NCH₃ compd. and is converted into the crystal I by treatment with MeOH and H₂O. *n*-*Aminotrisacamphe*, base 197-8°, d₄²⁰ 0.820, n_D²⁰ 1.4038, M. R. 40.05 (calcd. 40.00), resulted in 3.5 g. yield from 6 g. I (liquid) by reduction with Zn dust in AcOH. This was converted into the $C_{11}H_{15}N$ -MeOH by treating it with MeI in MeOH with 2 alternate additions of KOH in 20% alc. and MeI and refluxing at 45-50° for 24 hrs. The distn. residue, after drying over H₂SO₄ in vacuo and exg. with abs. alc., was decolored with AntH₂ and filtered. The soln. was cooled, and then distilled, giving, after steam redistn., 4 g. of a compd. $C_{11}H_{15}N$, b.p. 149-50°, m. 41.5-2°, identified as *isocamphe-*

dine (or *camphe*) ($C_{11}H_{15}N$, $CH_3CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_2CH_3$).

II) (III). It reacts similarly to *camphe* with Br₂ in $CHCl_3$, $KMnO_4$ and HNO_3 , and similarly to *isobornadiene* with abs. H₂SO₄ (1:1), forming successively a yellow, light and dark red soln. *Bornylene* and *camphe* do not give these color reactions. Titration of II with $NaOH$ gave 10.2% for the compd. $C_{11}H_{15}N$ with 2 double bonds. II (2.35 g.) in 6 g. of 100% AcOH with 0.2 g. of 50% H₂SO₄, refluxed at 55° for 8 hrs. gave 2.3 g. of *bornylaldehyde*, b.p. 100-7°, d₄²⁰ 1.0010, n_D²⁰ 1.4642, M. R. 53.18 (calcd. for $C_{11}H_{17}O$, 54.4). The ester, prepared with alc. KOH, then acid. with H₂O and the rapid. residue recrystd from $CHCl_3$ at 0° gave 2 g. *bornylaldehyde*, b.p. 100-4°, m. 40-1°. The alc. (an unsatd. analog of *bornylene*) and its ester are the only known true derivs. of *bornylene*. *n*-*Isocamphe*, m. 77-8°, was obtained in 90% yield by oxidation of I with 1.5% $KMnO_4$ at 0° (cf. *iso*. *oil*). At temps. above 20° the white crystals change to a yellow liquid, which at lower temps. (winter) is changed again to its former crystal state. *Camphor*, m. 205° (decompn.); *oxime*, m. 117-18°. Approx. 50 references. (Eas. Blanc



ZABRODINA, A. S.

PA 55/49T13

USSR/Chemistry - Camphenone
Chemistry - Hydrocamphenone

Nov 48

"Alpha-Dihydrocamphenone and Several Transformations of It," A. S. Zbrodin, Moscow State University M. V. Lomonosov, 3 1/3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 3

Comparative melting points are given for following substance obtained by Lipp and the author: alpha-dihydrocamphenone, semicarbazide alpha-dihydrocamphenone, cis-isocamphocarboxylic acid and trans-isocamphocarboxylic acid. Submitted by Acad S. S. Nemetkin 17 Sep 48.

55/49T13

CA

J

ZAGRODINA, A.S.

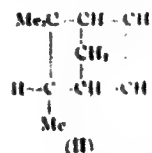
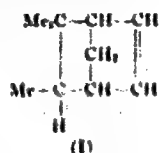
(The creative path of Sergei Semenovich Khametkin.
A. S. Zagrodina, D. N. Karanov, N. N. Mel'nikov, and
A. K. Rukhshatova. *Uspehi Khim.* 19, 657-72 (1950).—
Obituary, with portrait. N. T.

1951

CA

10

isocamphene, a new terpene of $C_{11}H_{18}$, composition: A. N. Zakharenko (M.V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow) *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 70, 420 (1950). Reduction of 12 g. α -dihydrocamphene, m. 188-9°, with 10 g. Na in aq. KOH-H₂O and steam distn. gave 5% corresponding pinene, m. 141.5-3.5°, and steam-volatile α -isocamphenol, m. 105.6° (from petr. ether), apparently a stereoisomer. The Chugaev method (C.A. 7, 3720) applied to this alc. gave a red oily methyl isobutylate, which on thermal decoupling at 160-200° gave isocamphene, m. 118-9°, b.p. 154-5°, contg. some 5% thienylene on the basis of treatment with H₂O₂; oxidation with KMnO₄ in C₂H₅ at 50-60° gave *cis*-isocamphoric acid, m. 221°. The structure of isocamphene is I or II:



G. M. Kozlovskii

1957

2 AIBRODINA, A.S.
ZABRODINA, A.S.; MIROSHINA, V.P.

Simultaneous microdetermination of carbon, hydrogen, and alkali metal lithium, sodium, potassium). Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 12 no.2:195-198 '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Chemistry, Analytical--Quantitative)
(Microchemistry)

ZABRODINA, A.S.; SEVINA, S.Ya.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in silane organic compounds.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz. khim., 12 no.5:181-186
'57. (MIRA 11:9)

1.Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Carbon) (Hydrogen) (Silane)

465

AUTHORS:

Zabrodina, A. S.; Suvorova, K. M.; and Sheynina, S. Z.

TITLE:

2-Propylcamphane and its Derivatives (2-Propilkamfan i yego proizvodnyye)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 138-141 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Studying the chemical conversions of 2-allylcamphane, it was discovered that it easily attracts hydrogen forming 2-propylcamphane as well as bromine thus giving 2-(beta-gamma-dibromopropyl)-camphane. The hydrogen bromide dissolved in ice-cold acetic acid attracts 2-allylcamphane in contrast to the Markovnikov law offering good yields of 2-(gamma-bromopropyl)-camphane. The addition of hydrogen bromide to 2-allylcamphane in an aqueous medium takes place also in contrast to the Markovnikov law even though the yield is much lower. The structure of 2-(gamma-bromopropyl)-camphane was proven by the fact that during its heating with sodium acetate in ice-cold acetic acid, good yields of 2-(gamma-acetoxypentyl)-camphane were obtained. Saponification of the latter yielded 2-(gamma-oxypropyl)camphane. The determination of the primary alcohol content by the Radcliffe-Chadderton method (4) showed that it really is primary alcohol. The oxidation of 2-(gamma-oxypropyl)-camphane with either

Card 1/2

C

ZABRODINA, A.S.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Nitration of paraffins, cycloparaffins and paraffin chain of
aromatic compounds; the M.I. Konovalov reaction. Reakts.org.
sved. 7:133-222 '58. (MIRA 12:5)
(Paraffins) (Nitration)

16

5(2),5(3)

AUTHORS: Zabrodina, A.S., and Bagrayeva, M.R.

EOV/55-56-4-23/31

TITLE: A Micro Process for the Determination of Selenium in Organic Combinations of C,H,O,N,Se (Mikrometod opredeleniya selena v organicheskikh soyedineniyakh sostava C,H,O,N,Se)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, fiziki, khimii, 1958, Nr 4, pp 187-192 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is stated that during the combustion of selenium-organic combinations in an oxygen flow the selenium can be changed into selenoxide also without platinum contacts (compare Umezawa [Ref4]). For a not too quick combustion, this fact can be used for a simplified proof of selenium, where the content of selenium dioxide is determined with the aid of iodine. The error is $\pm 0.3 \%$. The selenium-organic combinations investigated by the authors were derived from the Laboratory for the chemistry of heterocyclic combinations (leader: Professor Yu.K.Yur'yev). There are 5 references, 4 of which are German, and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: July 1, 1957

Card 1/1

5(2),5(3)

AUTHORS:

Yegorova, N.P., and Zabrodina, A.S.

507/55-58-4-31/31

TITLE:

Microproof of Carbon and Hydrogen (Mikropradeleniye ugleroda i vodoroda)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, fiziki, astronomii, Khimii, 1959, Nr 4, pp 230-238 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Using the results of M.O.Korshun and V.A.Kulikov the author develops a method for the microproof of carbon and hydrogen in organic combinations. The combination to be analyzed is burned with a great velocity (3-4 minutes) in a broad empty tube under a great surplus of oxygen. An error by incomplete burning is not possible. The exactness of the method is ca. $\pm 0.2\%$.

There are 5 references, 1 of which is Soviet, 2 English, and 2 American.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra organicheskoy khimii (Chair of Organic Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1959

Card 1/1

USCIBAM DC 60.538

ZABRODINA, A.S.; YEMOROVA, N.F.

Simultaneous microdetermination of carbon, hydrogen, and a halogen.
Vest. Mosk un. Ser. 2: Khim. 15 no.4:66-70 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Laboratoriya mikroanaliza Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Carbon--Analysis)

(Hydrogen--Analysis)

(Halogens--Analysis)

ZABRODINA, A.S.; KHLISTOVA, A.P.

Microdetermination of selenium in organic compounds containing
chlorine, bromine, and sulfur. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim. 15
no.1:69-72 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Selenium--Analysis)

ZABRODINA, A.S.; LEVINA, A.Ya.

Microdetermination of carbon and hydrogen in double salts of aryl
diazonium chloride and metal chlorides. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. 2: Khim.
15 no.1:55-56 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Carbon--Analysis) (Hydrogen--Analysis) (Diazonium Compounds)

CHARUKHINA, Z.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZABRODINA, I.P., inzh.

Determining the concentration of chromium salts by the density of
the solutions. Nauch.issl.trudy NIIMP no.11:37-40 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Tanning)

CHARUKHINA, Z.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; KIVSHITS, Ye.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
GRIGOR'YEVA, N.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZABODINA, I.P.,
laborant

Determining the concentration of solutions used in fur manufacture
by their electric conductivity. Nauch.-issl.trudy NIIMP no.9:56-
70 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

(Fur--Dressing and dyeing)
(Solution(Chemistry)--Electric properties)

CHARUKHINA, Z.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; ZABRODINA, I.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Possibility of the application of the chromatographic analysis for determining the changes occurring in the amino acid composition of the fur hair during dressing. Nauch. issl. trudy NIIEF no. 12:56-62 '63. (1963)

ZABRODINA, K. A.

Technic of taking electrocardiograms. Med. sestra, Moskva
no.7:27-28 July 1951. (CLML 20:11)

ZABRODINA, K.S.

Bromometric microdetermination of organic sulfides. Izv. AN SSSR
Otd.khim.nauk no.5:941-943 My '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Sulfides) (Bromometry)

The reaction of aldehydes with alcohols. B. N. Rutovskii and K. S. Zabrudina. *J. Applied Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, 302-10 (in German 310) (1938).—The work of Schimmel (cf. C. A. 28, 5941) was checked and extended. In all expts. equal vols. of the following aldehydes and alc. were mixed: citronellal and citronellol; citronellal and decyl alc.; PhCH_2CHO and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$; $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$; citral and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$; an. aldehyde and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$.

The reaction was continued until dist. of the reaction mixt. became const. At a low temp. (15-20°) the reaction terminated in 1-3 hrs. and at 60-65° in 7-3 min. The reaction of citronellal with citronellol in the EtOH was accomplished in 45 min. (with the same velocity as without a solvent). The sepn. by the usual methods of the semiacetals formed caused a decompos. to aldehyde and alc. The sol. of the semiacetals in C_6H_6 , pet. ether and 90% EtOH was almost the same as that of the initial substances. However, the semiacetals were not very sol. in the 70 or 80% EtOH, an addn. of which (in an amt. sufficient to dissolve an initial aldehyde and alc.) sepd. an oil layer. The alc. soln. was dissd. with NaCl soln. sepg. a substance having the same d. and n as the above oil. The data, obtained by measuring the parachors of the amts. of unreacted aldehydes by the modified Rast method (in weakly alk. soln. at 60°), disclosed that the reaction proceeded quantitatively. It was found also that the alcs. did not replace each other in the semiacetal mol. The secondary alcs. only partially reacted with the aldehydes, as was observed in the following cases: citronellal and thuyol alc.; hydroxycitronellal and thuyol alc.; citronellal and menthol; and a mixt. of the latter + $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$. The tertiary alcs. did not react with the aldehydes at all as was shown in the following cases: citronellal and terpineol; citronellal and linalol; and $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CHO}$ and terpineol or linalol. Only aldehydes having a CH_2 group adjacent to the CHO , react with alc. Nine references.

A. A. Indenkov

CA

13

Polyallyl methacrylate and its copolymers. H. N. Rutovskii and K. B. Zolotarev. *Ing. Khim. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)* 7, 111 (1940). Polymerization of pure allyl methacrylate without a catalyst at 65° for 60 hrs. yielded a colorless, transparent product that did not soften at 240° and which was insol. and did not swell in acetone, chloroform, dichloroethane and ethyl acetate. A similar product was obtained by polymerizing in the presence of 0.51% benzoyl peroxide at 65° for 8 hrs. Similar results were also obtained by polymerizing 10% or more allyl methacrylate with methyl methacrylate in the presence of 0.5% catalyst while with less than 10% allyl methacrylate the products were sol. and swelled in the above solvents. The polymerization was also carried out by the emulsion method in the presence of 2% soln. of carboxyl oil soap and 0.5% benzoyl peroxide at 60° for 2 hrs. The powder polymer was partly sol. at 120° and not completely even at 240°, and was insol. in any of the above solvents. This polymer was molded at 165° under a pressure of 500 kg./sq. cm. after which it did not soften at 240°. The powder of the copolymer which was obtained by polymerization in emulsion could not be molded. The copolymerization of methyl methacrylate with methoxydivinyl or with propoxydivinyl gave only sol. products. H. Z. K.

ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

10

Neutral reaction products from reaction of isobutane with dilute nitric acid. S. S. Namiykin and K. S. Zakharenko (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 75, 395-400 (1950); cf. following abstr. Heating 5 g. isobutane, bp 69.0-0.5°, d_4^{20} 0.6918, n_D^{20} 1.3916, with 35 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.375) 20 hrs. in a sealed tube to 143-7° with periodic relief of the pressure, followed by washing with $NaHCO_3$, gave among the neutral products (from combined runs with 315 g. hydrocarbon): 1.38 g. unreacted isobutane; some $MeNO_2$ (detected qualitatively but not isolated because b.p. proximity to the above); 1.7 g. Me_2CCH_2Ac , bp 126.5-0.0°, d_4^{20} 0.8040, n_D^{20} 1.4032; 5 g. $Me_2CCOCHMe$, bp 133.5-0.0°, d_4^{20} 0.8075, n_D^{20} 1.4050; and a little Me_2CO . Washing the residue with strong NaOH resulted in isolation of 2.4 g. $Me_2CCH(NO_2)CHMe$, bp 60-71°, d_4^{20} 0.9313, n_D^{20} 1.4388; an unstated but considerable amt. of $Me_2CCH_2C(NO_2)Me$, bp 100.4°, d_4^{20} 0.9394, n_D^{20} 1.4300 (heated further as above, the product decomp. to $MeNO_2$ and Me_2CCH_2Ac); and 5.1 g. $Me_2CCH(NO_2)C(NO_2)Me$, bp 124-4.5°, d_4^{20} 1.1022, n_D^{20} 1.4626, which, warmed with alc. NaOH, yields the Na salt of the monitro deriv. C. M. Kosolapoff

19.5

CA

10

Connection between reactions of nitration and oxidation with nitric acid in saturated hydrocarbons. S. S. Namerkin and K. S. Zabludina (M. V. Lomonosov State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 71, 701 2 (1970); cf. preceding abstr. Nitration of isooctane yields $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCH}(\text{NO}_2)\text{CMe}_2$, $\text{Me}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{CMe}_2$, $\text{Me}_2\text{CCO}_2\text{H}$, and Me_2CO . Here the action is centered at a secondary C atom. At a tertiary C atom, where an isonitro deriv. is impossible, a loss of nitroalkane takes place, followed by formation of ketones and their oxidation products (cf. preceding papers). The results confirm the connection between nitration and oxidation reactions in dil. HNO_3 .
G. M. Komlapoff

175

ZABRODINA, K. S.

"Studying the Nitration of Paraffins Having a Quaternary Carbon Atom (2,2,4-Trimethylpentane) by Konovalov's Method." Sub 25 May 51, Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

CA

10

Acidic products of reaction of isooctane with nitric acid.
S. S. Nametkin and K. S. Zaborina (M. V. Lomonosov
State Univ., Moscow): *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 73,
543-5(1951); cf. *C.A.* 45, 6906a. — Fractional steam distn.
used as the basis for the sepn. of the acidic products of the
reaction of isooctane with HNO_3 (d. 1.075) showed the
presence of: AcOH , $\text{iso-PrCO}_2\text{H}$, $\text{Me}_2\text{CCl}_2\text{H}$ (*p*-phenyl-
phenacyl ester, m. 112.8-113.0°), *tert*-BuCH₂CO₂H, α,α -di-
methylsuccinic acid, and traces of $(\text{CO}_2\text{H})_2$. G. M. K.

1951

ZABRODINA, K. S.

USSR/Chemistry - Nitroparaffins
Fuels, Propellants

Nov 51

"On Some Transformations of 2,2,4-trimethyl-4-nitropentane," Acad. S.S. Kameikin (Deceased)
K. S. ZABRODINA, Moscow State U. (Ment. M. V. K.)

1987b

"Dokl. Ak. Nauk SSSR" Vol. LXXXI, No. 1, pp. 55-57

Lists data on 2,2,4-trimethyl-4-nitropentane (tert-nitroisooctane, I), principal product obtained by them in the oxidation of isooctane in sealed tubes at 143° with HNO_3 of 99%.

1987b

USSR/Chemistry - Nitroparaffins (Contd.) Nov 51

1.075. Under the conditions of M. I. Kononov's reaction nitration with dilute HNO_3 , I gradually decomposes with formation of nitromethane and 2,2-dimethylpentanone-4 (II). II is then oxidized further. This establishes the interdependence between nitration and oxidation of isoparaffins and shows that tertiary aliphatic nitro compounds may function as intermediate products in oxidation.

1987b

ZABRODINA, K. S.

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 8
Apr. 25, 1954
Analytical Chemistry

(3) chow
Gasometric determination of aldehydes and ketones.
A. P. Izentsev and K. S. Zaborodina (M. V. Lomonosov
State Univ., Moscow). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 92,
1181-4 (1953). The following gasometric method for alde-
hydes and ketones, run in pyridine soln., is described. In a
small disto. flask, treat 3 ml. of 5% Ph₃H₂H₂ HCl soln.
with 4.5 ml. pyridine and a sample of the substance to be
tested; heat the mixt. on a water bath 30-45 min. or keep at
room temp. 2-4 hrs. Then add 10 ml. H₂O, fit the flask
with a dropping funnel whose tip goes to the bottom of the
flask and connect the side-tube of the flask to an azotometer
contg. 50% aq. EtOH for absorption of Et₂O. Displace
the air by warming the vessel and add satd. Cu(NO₃)₂
soln. to the reaction mixt. until a green color forms; when
N₂ evolution stops, add 2 ml. satd. FeCl₃ and 5-7 ml.
Et₂O and expel residual N₂ into the azotometer by warming.
In this manner a variety of aldehydes and ketones showed
their CO content within 0.005 units. G. M. K.

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Microdetermination of alkoxyl groups by the Zeisel-Viebock modified method. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.1:109-112 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. M.D. Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Alkoxy groups)

L 20746-66 EWT(m)/EWT(1) BK	
ACC NR: AP6012084	SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/64/000/001/0178/0180
AUTHOR: Klimov, V. A.; Zabrodina, K. S.; Shitikova, N. L.	
ORG: none	22 B
TITLE: Microdetermination of alkoxy groups in organo-silicon and organo-germanium compounds	
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 1, 1965, 178-180	
TOPIC TAGS: microchemical analysis, organogermanium compound, organosilicon compound, orthophosphoric acid, iodine compound	
ABSTRACT: A modification of the "Tseyzel-Fibek" method is proposed for the microdetermination of alkoxy groups in organosilicon and organogermanium compounds. This modification avoids the use of hydriodic acid, which decomposes on standing, by using a mixture of potassium iodide and orthophosphoric acid to decompose the alkoxy compound; upon being heated this mixture forms hydriodic acid. The results of the microdetermination of the alkoxy groups in triethylmethoxysilane, diethylmethoxysilane, dimethyldiethoxysilane, methyltriethoxygermanium, and dimethyldipropoxygermanium are presented. A detailed description of the determination is also presented. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]	
SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 28May64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001	
Card 1/1 BK	UDC: 543.063

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.; SHITIKOVA, N.L.

Microdetermination of alkoxy groups in sulfonic acid esters. Izv.
AN SSSR. Ser. Khim. no. 7:1288-1289 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.; SHITKOVA, N.L.

Microdetermination of alkoxy groups in silicic and germanic organic compounds. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. khim. no.1:178-180 '66. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Microdetermination of methoxy and ethoxy groups. Izv. AN SSSR
Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2234-2235 D '61. (KIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Ethoxy group) (Methoxy group)

KLIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Microdetermination of primary and secondary saturated nitro
compounds. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk no. 1:176-177 Ja '61.
(MIRA. 14:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Nitro compounds)

5(3)

SDV/62-59-7-33/38

AUTHORS: Klimova, V. A., Zabrodina, K. S.

TITLE: Microdetermination of the Keto Group With the Oximating Method (Mikroopredeleniye keto-gruppy metodom oksimirovaniye)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 7, pp 1343 - 1345 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A previous paper (Ref 1) had revealed that the formation of oximes with hydrochloric hydroxyl amine may be made use of for the microdetermination of the carbonyl group; it takes place by the following reaction: $RCOR_1 + NH_2OH \cdot HCl \rightarrow RC(=NOH)R_1 + H_2O + HCl$. This reaction is very quick and takes place at room temperature. Heating is required for compounds of the type $>CH-CO-CH<$ or $>C-CO-CH<$. Under the conditions mentioned an investigation was carried out here to determine the carbonyl group in ketones, esters of ketonic acid and also in diketones which permit oximation. The analytic data are compiled in a table. The determination course is described. It was found that when using 0.3 normal solution of hydrochloric hydroxyl amine, the accuracy of the determination method is higher as

Card 1/2

Microdetermination of the Keto Group With the
Oximating Method

50V/62-59-7-33/38

compared with the utilization of 0.5 n-solution. The following
formula was applied for the computation of the β -content of
CO with the potentiometric titration:

%CO-group = $\frac{28.1N(a-b).100}{m}$. There are 1 table and 1 Soviet
reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelins-
kiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1959

Card 2/2

ZABRODINA, A.S.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Nitration of paraffins, cycloparaffins and paraffin chain of
aromatic compounds; the M.I. Konovalov reaction. Reakts. org.
sred. 7:133-222 '58. (MIRA 1:2:5)
(Paraffins) (Nitration)

KHIMOVA, V.A.; ZABRODINA, K.S.

Microdetermination of the carbonyl group by oximation. Izv. AN
SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.1:175-176 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Carbonyl group) (Oximes)

5(3)

SOV/62-59-4-3/42

AUTHORS: Klimova, V. A., Zabrodina, K. S.

TITLE: Simultaneous Microdetermination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Nitro Compounds (Odnovremennoye mikroopredeleniye ugleroda, vodoroda i azota v nitrosoyedineniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 4, pp 582-585 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The methods described in publications for the simultaneous determination of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen in organic compounds are based on the combustion of the substance up to carbonic acid, water, and elemental nitrogen. The method suggested in the present paper consists in burning the substance to be investigated during evaporation in an oxygen stream on platinum. Carbonic acid, water, and nitrogen dioxide, which are formed, are quantitatively absorbed by suitable absorbers and the percentage contents of C, H, N are calculated from the weight increase of the absorbers. In this method the mode of combustion is of decisive importance. A combustion with preceding pyrolysis as is employed in the determination of C and H is not suitable because it reduces the nitrogen dioxide yield

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SOV/62-59-4-3/42

Simultaneous Microdetermination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Nitro Compounds

and involves the formation of a considerable amount of elemental nitrogen. To avoid pyrolysis the evaporation must be slow. The rate of the oxygen stream is of high importance. The optimum rate is 5-8 milliliters per minute (Table 1). Nitrogen dioxide is collected by manganese dioxide (Ref 8), as well as by silica gel impregnated with a 0.02 M $K_2Cr_2O_7$ solution in sulphuric acid (specific gravity 1.84) (Ref 9). The latter has the advantage of absorbing large amounts of nitrogen oxides for an equal length of layer. A certain amount may be retained by the condensation water at the inlet end of the anhydron-filled absorption apparatus. This leads to inaccurate results. For this reason the anhydron-filled apparatus is heated to 75-85° at this point. The temperature of the apparatus filled with anhydron must be less than 100° (Ref 10). During the analysis of haloid-containing nitro compounds a silver gauze roll is also placed in the combustion tube. During the combustion of nitro compounds containing no haloid only a platinum gauze roll 15 cm long is placed in the zone of the elongated furnace. Carbonic acid is absorbed by ascarite and water by anhydron. A scheme of the in-

Card 2/3

SOV/62-59-4-3/42

Simultaneous Microdetermination of Carbon, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen in Nitro Compounds

Installation for the simultaneous microdetermination of C, H, N in nitro compounds having the composition C, H, N, O, Cl, Br is shown in the figure. Analysis results are given in table 2. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 10 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1957

Card 3/3

5(3)

SOV/62-59-1-34/38

AUTHORS: Klimova, V. A., Zabrodina, K. S.

TITLE: Microdetermination of the Carbonyl Group by the Oximation Method (Mikroopredeleniye karbonil'noy gruppy metodom oksimirovaniya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 1, pp 175 - 176 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method of microdetermination suggested in this communication is based on the oximation with hydroxylamine hydrochloride in the presence of triethanol amine by which the hydrochloric acid separated in the reaction is neutralized. The excess of triethanol amine is determined by titration with hydrochloric acid. Bromophenol blue is used as an indicator. In order to determine the end of titration more precisely sodium chloride solution is added. The method can be applied for the determination of aldehydes and ketones which in addition to the carbonyl group possess also methylene groups with mobile hydrogen. This method has an accuracy of $\pm 0.3\%$. There are 1 table and 4 references.

Card 1/2

Microdetermination of the Carbonyl Group by the
Oximation Method

SOV/62-59-1-34/38

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii
nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry named N. D. Ze-
linskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 20, 1958

Card 2/2

BLYUMIN, I.Sh.; POLUKHINA, K.P.; ZABRODINA, L.I.

Hakim serum reaction in the diagnosis of cancer. "Op. onk. 11
no.2:91 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera
(glavnyy vrach - N.N. Rodionova) i polikliniki Nr. 7 (glavnyy
vrach L.Ya. Brodskaya).

KORSAKOVA, M. P. and ZAERODINA, O.L.

"The Course of Development of Bacterial Cultures
and the Formation of Bacteriophage," Sbornik
Nauchnykh Rabot Vologod NII Epidemiol i Mikrobiol,
(Collection of Scientific Works of the Vologda
Scientific-Research Institute of Epidemiology
and Microbiology), 1950, No.1

Mikrobiologiya, Vol XX, No. 5, 1951

W-24635

KORSAKOVA , M.P. and ZAERODINA, O.L.

"The Role of Dissociation in the Interrelationships Between Phages and Krause-Sonne Bacteria,"

Zhur Mikrobiol, Epidemiol i Immunobiol, 1950

No. 4

Mikrobiologiya, Vol. XX, No. 5, 1951

~~W~~-24635

KORSAKOVA, M.P.; ZABRODINA, O.L.

Phage typing of local Sonne bacterias. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun.
no.4:79 Ap '54. (ELRA 7:5)

1. Iz Vologodakogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.
(Shigella paradyseenterias)

VAKAR, A.B.; EL'-MILIGI, A.K.; TOLCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; ZABRODINA, T.M.

Physicochemical properties of gluten determining its quality.
Biokhim. zer. i khlebopech. no.7:3-62 '64.

(MIRA 1:7:9)

1. Institut biokhimii imeni Bakha AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zerna.

ZABRODINA, V. S.

27776. ZABRODINA, V. S. — Proizvodstvo cherepitsy. (Opyt brigad tekhn. pomoshchi Rosstromproyekta). Mest. Stroit. Materialy, 1948, Vyp. 10, S. 15-23.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 37, 1949.

ZABRODINA, Valentina Vasil'yevna; DUBKOVA, Z.K., red.

[Industrial finance] Finansy promyshlennosti. Moskva,
Vysshaya shkola, 1964. 123 p. (MIRA 18:1)

Ca

The preparation of bromides from tribromophenol by burning it with alkali. A. G. Baskikhov and A. O. Zbrodtkin. *J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)* 1934, No. 3, 93-91.

—If $\text{CaBr}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is heated with the theoretical amt. of NaOH , quant. formation of NaBr occurs, but it is hard to sep. it from the Na_2CO_3 also formed. When $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is used instead of the NaOH , 92% CaBr_2 is formed. Best results are obtained by heating a mixt. of $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, NaOH and Br compd. in the wt. ratio 1:1.3:0.33 at 600° for 2 hrs. This yields 94-8% of the Br . H. M. L.

18

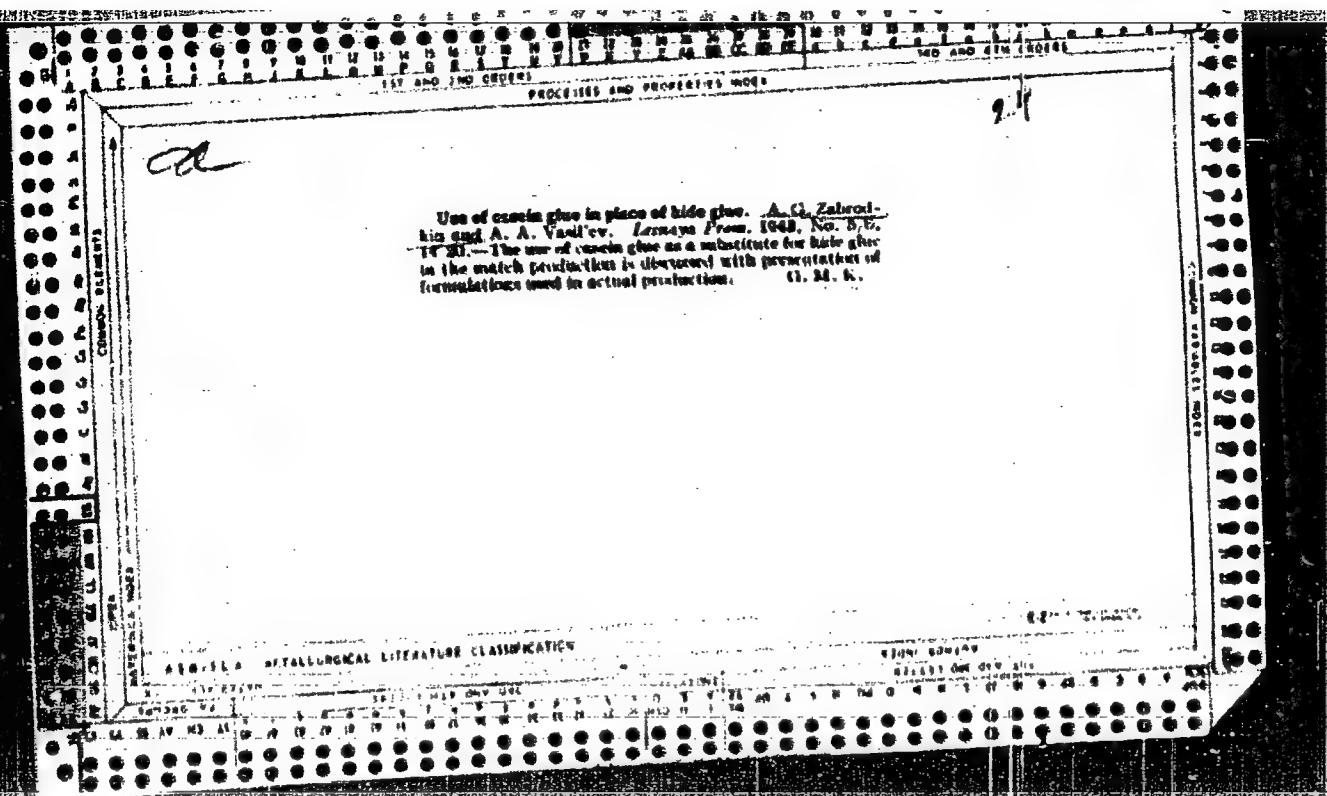
ASR-3LA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

104

13

Adhesive for veneer. A. G. Zakrevskii, V. S. Rfrenov,
P. A. Krupkina and P. A. Kaldanov. Russ. 57,539,
Sept. 30, 1940. Artificial resins are mixed with an alk.
soln. of castor and castor oil cake.

AND-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
<p>31</p> <p>Vegetable glue materials in plywood and match industries. A. G. Zabuskin. <i>Leisure Press</i>, 1944, No. 11, 16-20. Recipes and production methods are given for preps. of adhesives and glues based on plant materials, e.g., proteins. Procedures for extr. of plant protein materials are briefly reviewed. G. M. Kozlovskii</p>									
<p>ALSO SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>FROM STATIONARY</p>									
<p>FROM MOVING</p>									
<p>FROM MOVING</p>									

4

VI

The effect of bases on the properties of water-soluble resin in plywood production. A. G. Zolotarev, *Izv. Vsesoyuzn. nauch. issled. inst. khim. tekhn. i mashinostroyeniya*

Primen. 1946, No. 5, 20-2. The effect of NaOH on the properties of resin on dry wood was studied by drying the wood coated with resin to 0.10% and storing it at 50° and 60°C. Humidity and at 20° in a moist chamber. Condensation of the resin is more nearly complete with the increase in the amt. of NaOH added before the reaction. Aging of low-alkali resins has little effect on the adhesive properties of the resin. Low-alkali resin dissolves in bases (even in the gel state). NaOH does not change the adhesive properties of dry resin. Low-alkali resin can be diluted with 5% NaOH before use until the desired consistency is reached. Decreasing the alkali content of water-sol. resin from 5 to 0% prolongs the life of the resin. The adhesive properties of the resin are not affected by a decrease in its alkali content. Low-alkali resin on dry wood can be kept for 2-3 months without losing its adhesive power. W. R. Hunt

ASA 51.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Adhesive problems in the manufacture of veneer.
A. G. Zelenkin. *Lesnaya Prom.* 1948, No. 11, 28-31.
Vegetable proteins are suitable as addnl. ingredients to
substitute for phenolic resins. Compn., extn. yields,
and adhesive characteristics are given for a no. of proteins,
e.g. from vetch seed, H₂O 13.3, N 3.0, ash 3.2, fat 1.7,
non-N matter 49.8; from soybean cake, H₂O 9-12, N < 8,
fat < 15; content of vegetable protein in raw material
31 and 45-50%, resp.; degree of extn. (treatment with
0.2% NaOH and pptn. with HCl) 50% for both; ad-
hesion 18.4-21.0 and 14-25 kg./sq. cm., resp.; water
resistance on boiling 1 hr., 3.0-12.0 and 4-10 kg./sq. cm.,
resp. N. Thom

AS 9-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

S/672/62/000/C11/006/011
D403/D307

AUTHORS: Glushenkova, Ye. V., Zaboronkin, A. G., Lipyeva, V. Yu.
and Semenov, S. S.

TITLE: Adhesive resins from hydrogenation phenols

Leningrad. Vsesoyuznyy khimiko-issledovatel'skiy institut
1961. Khimicheskaya tekhnologiya. Trudy. no. 9.
pererabotki, 120-126

This report work is an indirect continuation of earlier stu-
dies conducted in the USSR Academy of Sciences (Shale In-
stitute ESNKI, Trudy in-ty khim. tekhn. no. 9, 1960) and VNIIT (Trudy VNIIT, no. 9, Gostoptekhnizdat, 1960). The
investigation was directed at using the substances obtained by the
hydrogenation of shale phenols as the raw material
for the production of adhesive resins. Hydrogenation of shale
phenols obtained during the hydrogenation of shale
residues above 120°C was used to make the resins. The adhe-

Card 1/2

Adhesive resins from ...

S/672/62/000/011/006/011
2403/0307

gives were tried on plywood and bakelite-treated plywood, at 140 - 150°C, and under 19 - 23 Atm - 40 kg and respectively. It was found that all the resins may be used as adhesives with addition of 1-1.5% of triphenyl phosphine. In the absence of additives the resins may only serve as adhesives if the pressing times are increased by 50 - 100%. The adhesives are also improved by addition of 5.0 - 6.5% of resorcinol or technical dimethylresorcinol; such glues are suitable for bakelite-treated plywood. They are

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ZABRODKIN, A. G.

Plywood Industry

Decreasing losses of auxiliary material in the plywood industry. Der. i lesokhim. prom. 1, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Uncl.

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Determining the thermal cycle for gluing wood with urea resins. Der. 1
lesokhim.prom. 2 no. 6:15-19 Ja '53. (MLRA 6:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Resins, Synthetic)

ZABRODIN, Aleksandr Gavrilovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat
Stalinskoy premii; KRASOVSKIY, S.P., retsenzent; LEBEDEV, V.S.,
retsenzent; SMIRNOV, A.V., redaktor; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskii
redaktor.

[Chemistry and technology of adhesives] Khimiya i tekhnologiya
kleovykh veshchestv. Moskva, Goslesbimizdat, 1954. 220 p.
(Adhesives) (MLRA 7:12)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Carbamide resins and their use in the furniture industry. For.prom.
4 no.10:3-5 0 '55. (IGBA 9:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Furniture industry) (Urea)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Characteristics of carbamide resins used in the furniture industry
abroad. Der.prom. 5 no.7:27-28 J1 '56. (MIRA 9:9)
(Glue) (Urea)

ZABRODKIN, A.G.

USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-25

Synthetic polymers. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32480

Author : Zabrodin A.G., Sultanbek R. Kh.

Title : Use of Liquid Phenols Derived from Coal in Ply-
wood Manufacture

Orig Pub: Derevoobrabat. prom-st', 1956, No 8, 9-11

Abstract: A procedure has been worked out for the prepara-
tion of adhesive resins from liquid phenols of
coal, supplied in accordance with GOST 5361-50,
without addition of synthetic phenols. Two man-
ufacturing formulas of the resin are recommended:
containing 40% solids and 5% alkali and one

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USSR /Chemical Technology. Chemical Products
and Their Application

I-25

Synthetic polymers. Plastics.

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 32480

containing 45% solids and 4.5% alkali. The
resins prepared according to the two formulas
have identical physico-chemical characteristics
and adhesive properties.

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ZABRODKIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Labor protection in working with resin glues. Der. prom., 6 no.2:
17-18 # '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Chemistry, Technical--Safety measures)
(Gums and resins, Synthetic)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Plywood gluing without preliminary drying of resin covered
veneer. Der.prom. 6 no.6:7-9 Js '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i nebeli.
(Veneers and veneering)
(Gums and resins, Synthetic)

ZABRODNIK, A.G.

PLOTNIKOVA, G.P.; MINKOVICH, R.A.; ZABRODNIK, A.G.

Adhesive films in the furniture industry. Der.prom. 6 no. 7:7-9
J1 '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Gums and resins, Synthetic) (Furniture industry) (Gluing)

ZABRODNIKIN, A.G.
ZABRODNIKIN, A.G.; ARTSISHCHEVSKAYA, Ye.K.

Using raw phenols in producing the FSL water-soluble resin. Der.
prom. 7 no.2:18 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Phenols) (Gums and resins)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Modern gluing materials. Der. prom. 7 no. 6:15-16 Je '53.

(MIRA 11:8)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Glue)

ZABRODKIN, A.G.; LIYEVA, V.Yu.; VASIL'YEV, M.L.

Synthesis of gluing materials from high-boiling shale-oil phenols.
Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan. i prod. ikh perer. no.9:236-241 '60.
(MIRA 15:6)

(Glue) (Oil shales) (Phenols)

ZABRODKIN, A.G.; ZELENIN, N.I.; LIYEVA, V.Yu.; FEOLILOV, Ye.Ye.;
VASIL'YEV, M.L.

Plane tests of synthetic adhesives on a base of shale phenols
boiling at temperature up to 300°. Khim. i tekhn. gor. slan.
i prod. ikh perer. no.10:246-252 '62.

(MIRA 17:5)

Plant tests of synthetic adhesives on a base of shale tar
phenols combined with tricresol and boiled away at
temperature above 300°. Ibid.:253-256

GLUSHENKOVA, Ye.V.; LIYEVA, V.Yu.; SEMENOV, S.S.; ZADRODKIN, A.G.;
GONCHAROV, V.I.; KALASHNIKOVA, Ye.B.

Adhesive resins from shale phenols of nonalkaline separation.
Trudy VNIIT no.1283-89 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Synthetic glues for the manufacture of plywood, Der. prom.
14 no. 12:9-12 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kand. nauk

Use of synthetic glues in the production of plywood. Der. prom.:
14 no.6:5-7 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. TaNIIF.

TEMKINA, Riva Zakharovna, kand. khim. nauk; ZAIRODIN, A.G.,
red.

[Technology of synthetic resins and adhesives] Tekhnologiya sinteticheskikh smol i kleev. Moskva, Lesnaya promyshl., 1965. 210 p. (MIRA 18:4)

GLUSHENKOVA, Ye. V.; ZABRODKIN, A. G.; LIYEVA, V. Yu.; SEMENOV, S. S.

Adhesive tars from hydrogenated phenols. Trudy VNIIT no. 11:120-
126 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

ZABRODKIN, A.G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Additional raw material sources for the manufacture of urea-phenol-formaldehyde resins used in wood gluing. Der.prom. 11
no.12:3-4 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii obrabotki drevesiny
(Adhesives) (Resins, Synthetic)

S/583/62/000/010/002/002

1001/1210

AUTHORS: Zabrodkin, A. G., Zelenin, N. I., Vasiliev, M. L., Feofilov, E. E. and Lieva, V. Yu.

TITLE: Industrial tests of synthetic adhesives based on phenols of shale resin, boiling at a temperature higher than 300°C, and admixed with tricresol

SOURCE: Estonian SSR. Institut slantsev. Khimiya i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktov ikh pererabotki, no. 10, Leningrad, 1962, 235-256

TEXT: This is a continuation of previous works (Zelenin, N. I., Vasiliev, M. L., Feofilov, E. E., Khimia i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktovikh pererabotki, no. 9, 1960, 204; Zabrodkin, A. G., Lieva, V. Yu., Vasiliev, M. L., ibidem 236). The adhesive resin prepared in the laboratory was tested in the Ust'-Izhorsk plywood factory and the results showed that the resin with admixture of tricresol, and ethyl alcohol as a solvent could be used in the production of bakelized plywood. There are 4 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Soviet narodnogs khazyaystva ESSR repravlenie slantsevoy i khimicheskay promishlevnosti: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dubychei pererabotke slantsev "Institut slantsev" (Soviet of National Economy of Estonian SSR, Administration of Shale and Chemical Industry. Scientific Research Institute for Extraction and Processing of Shales—"Shale Institute")

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S/583/62/000/010/001/002
1001/1210

AUTHOR: Zabrodkin, A. G., Zelenin, N. I., Lieva, V. Yu., Feofilov, E. E. and Vasiliev, M. L.
TITLE: Industrial tests of synthetic adhesives based on shale-phenols boiling up to 300°C
SOURCE: Estonian SSR. Institut slantsev. Khimiya i tekhnologiya goryuchikh slantsev i produktov ikh pererabotki, no. 10, Leningrad, 1962, 246-252

TEXT: The development of the plywood industry required by the 7-year Plan needs new and cheaper adhesives. TsNIIFM developed a new method for the preparation and condensation of a water-soluble resin from shale-phenols with addition of tricresol. The resin was controlled under industrial conditions at the Ust'-Izharsk plywood factory. The finished product responded to the standard requirements ГОСТ-3916-55 (GOST-3916-55). Phenols were obtained in 1960 at the pilot plant of the shale works im-Lenina. The use of this resin economizes 50% of tricresol compared with the resin ЦНИИФМ-С-35 (TsNIIFM-S-35) and it can be introduced into ФСФ (FSF) brand plywood. There are 5 tables and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Soviet narodnogs khazyaystva ESSR repravlenie slantsvoy i khimicheskay promishlevnosti: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po dubychei pererabotke slantsev "Institut slantsev" (Soviet of National Economy of Estonian SSR, Administration of Shale and Chemical Industry. Scientific Research Institute for Extraction and Processing of Shales -- "Shale Institute")

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